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New-Pork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1892.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- Lightning struck two parish churches in Spain, killing fifteen worshippers and injuring many others. — The British Parliament will be dissolved between June 19 and 25. === Captein Lugard has been directed to abandon Ugunda. = Mr. Edmund Yates writes of the World of

Congress.-Both branches in session. Senate: The Pension bill was reported. Heuse: The Fortification Appropriation bill was

Domestic .- An explosion occurred in the shell room at Mare Island Nany Yard, Cal., fourteen persons benig killed. === A severe storm did much damage in Chicago and killed one person. = A car in which Governor Flower was riding jumped the track near Elmira, but he was unhurt. - A man has been arrested at Perth Amboy suspected of having murdered Mary Anderson. == People thronged to the shrine of St. y at Allegheny, Penn., to be miraculously oured. === Yesterday was class day at Princeton and other colleges.

City and Suburban .- The Union League Club o Brooklyn ratified the nomination of Harrison and Reid. - Yesterlay was the hottest June 13 for many years; the thermometer registered 98 degrees. - Winners at Morris Park : Contribution, Montana, Ajax, St. Florian, Fairy and Now or Never. — The Ohio Society passed resolutions congratulating President Harrison and Whitelaw Reid, members of the society, on their nomination. ___ James Howell was elected president of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. The Cleveland baseball nine defeated the New-York team, and Brooklyn, Chicago. Stacks were active and strong, except for a sharp break in New-York and New-England; the closing was not at best prices, but important advances were recorded. In some stocks new buying was apparent.

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Little or Temperature yesterday: Highest, no change. 98 degrees; lowest, 72; average, 84.

Burton C. Webster has secured another postpenement, though not so much extra time as he desired. A week ago the trial was set down for yesterday. Yesterday an adjournment for a fortnight was sought, but only a week grant-That surely is enough. The reasons offered for long delays in this case are insufficient. The demands of justice require that the trial proceed as promptly as possible. Webhas been treated with more than ordinary consideration thus far, and it is time for a change of policy. At the date now fixed the trial should proceed, whether or no.

It is not a bit surprising that on such a day as yesterday the local Presbytery decided to do nothing with the Briggs case until the heat of the summer is all past. The proceedings against the accused professor will not be pushed until October 3: which will prevent an appeal to the Synod of New-York this year. As the next following session of the Synod will not occur until October, 1893, the case on appeal cannot reach the highest court in the Presbyterian Church until the General Assembly meets in 1894. Thus for two years more, at least, this body of Christians will be agitated by a question whose discussion is pretty sure to interfere with the proper work of a Christian Church.

David B. Hill is now in this city figuring on his chances of carrying off the prize at Chicago. It is an exceedingly funny performance in which he is engaged. The aspirant has got through with indefinite talk and guesswork. and is now dealing with mathematics in a primary form. According to the statement given out last evening, he is able to foot up no less than 377 votes for Hill. This is important-if the figures can be substantiated. It will be especially interesting to the ardent Democrats who deem Cleveland's nomination already assured.

A good many of the New-York and Brookdelegates to Minneapolis reached their homes yesterday. To a man they are full of od work done by the National Convention. The same spirit is to be perceived in the numer- | Sheehan merely says now what his whole party

ous meetings of local Republican clubs, whose interest in politics and zeal for Republican success do not seem to be at all diminished even by such a sweltering day as yesterday. The It campaign has opened most auspiciously. opened in New-York, in fact, as soon as the chairman's gavel fell for the last time in Minneapolis.

The Legislature of Rhode Island is about to meet for the purpose of electing a United States Senator. There is scarcely the least doubt as to what the result of the election will be. The recent campaign in "little Rhody' was fought largely upon this question, and at that time it was generally felt that Republican success would mean the return of the Hon. Nelson W. Aldrich to the Senate. The situation has not changed. Senator Aldrich has no rivals in his party for the office and the honor which he has fully and fairly earned. Aldrich has made an enviable name for himself as a student of economics and a defender of the Protective Tariff. He is too valuable a man to be spared from the place in which his career has been as useful as it has been

WHAT BUSINESS MEN WANT.

It is now generally conceded that the renom nation of the President was largely due to the influence of the business interests of the country. Mr. Depew has expressed this opinion, and as the recognized Harrison leader in the convention his judgment may be accepted as conclusive. A large majority of the delegates were uninstructed, and were influenced by the private dispatches which they received from the business centres of the country. These dispatches favored the renomination of the President, and were most effective in producing the result. The same force which impelled dazed and

questioning delegates to cast their ballots at Minneapolis for Harrison will inevitably influence voters at large in November. There is a general agreement among business men that their interests will be promoted by the continuance of a safe and successful Republican Administration. Prudent men discern clearly the disturbance which would be produced in the business world by the election of a Democratic President and the control of both houses of Congress by the party of tariff agitation and free coinage. A long period of uncertainty would follow, during which business men would not know where they were standing or what might be coming. Tariff revision, whether it is attempted by Republicans or Democrats, is dreaded by business men, since it is always a protracted process, the results of which can never be accurately forecast. During the transition period general business stagnates and languishes, and every important mercantile interest is relieved when it is brought to an end. The success of the Democratic party in November would involve the resumption of tariff agitation and the unsettling of all the prevailing conditions of trade. The conservative opinion of the business elements of the country is against the premature reopening of the tariff controversy in Congress. Under a Republican Administration and with a Republican Congress they have the assurance that the Tariff Act will stand, and that the orderly course of business will not be interrupted. What practical men perceive is the fact that

the McKinley Act is operating on the whole very differently from what Democratic opponents anticipated, and more satisfactorily than its Republican advocates ventured to prediet two years ago. It has exerted a stimulating effect upon all productive interests, has maintained a high level of wages, and so far from increasing prices for the consumer has in many instances reduced them. With the Reciprocity clause it has enlarged the foreign demand for American breadstuffs and manufact ures, and at the same time has not increased the cost of imported food products. classes of business men, who were not convinced at the outset that the McKinley Act was either necessary or expedient, now admit that their prejudices were not justified. every side in business circles there is a strong preference shown for allowing the act to remain in operation long enough to be practically tested. The influence of all conservative business men will be powerfully exerted during the next five months to prevent the unsettling effects of a Democratic victory for socalled tariff reform. The Republican party will profit heavily by this influence. As it was strong enough to secure the President's renomination at Minneapolis, it promises already to be sufficient to secure his re-election.

DEMOCRATIC CONFESSIONS.

On his way to the train, which has since delivered him safely in New-York, the Lieutenant-Governor imparted his views of the political situation to a correspondent of "The New-York World." Mr. Sheehan is not a babe and suckling, but some timely and important truths have nevertheless been revealed to him. He is not our ideal of a statesman, but in some of his opinions we perfectly coincide. Listen to him:

Mr. Cleveland cannot be neminated. If he were commanded he could not be elected. The action of the Minneapolis Convention settled that point. Harrison defeated Cleveland four years ago. He is no weaker now than he was then. He is stronger. He has given his party everything it wanted. He has made one of the best Presidents that the Republican party has given us. The Democracy must put up its atrong-est men to defeat Harrison and Reid. Senator Hill is the strongest candidate whose name will be presented at Chicago, and he will be the nomince.

Mr. Sheehan is a great deal surer than we are that Mr. Cleveland cannot be nominated and that Senator Hill can and will be. As a prophet he may have his limitations, but the foregoing paragraph shows that he is a good reporter. The event may prove him to be anything but an expert in the field of conjecture, but he knows a fact when he sees it. "Harrison is not weaker than he was four years ago; he is stronger." "He has given his party everything it wanted," that is to say, a wise, courageous, efficient Republican Administration. "He has made one of the best Presidents that the Republican party has given us." "The Democracy must put up its strongest men." They will be defeated, but the necessity of

putting them up is obvious. Now the Lieutenant-Governor says these things in the interest of his preceptor and patron, Senator Hill; says them because he thinks that "the logic of the situation" which such facts create requires the nomination of Hill at Chicago next week. If he were the only Democrat who perceived and acknowledged the strength of the Republican position, or if the conclusion which he draws were drawn by everybody, though the facts would remain the same, they would be less impressive. But the truth is that all Democrats agree that their adversaries have made the best possible choice of a leader and differ only as to the most hopeful means of winning a hard fight. The adherents of every Democratic candidate are declaring that he must be chosen because he is the only man who can prevail against the record and character of the Republican nomince. All the workers and talkers at Chicago enthusiasm over the ticket, and rejoice in the will make the same plea. That will be the beginning and end of their arguments. Mr.

week. He sees only one way of escape-Hill. friends of the other. Others see only one way of escape-Cleveland. Some of the shrewdest of the Democratic man-They all agree that there is only one way of escape, namely, the way which their strongest

man must provide. Who is their strongest man? That is the question which they are going try to decide. All of them admit that this is no time for mistakes. There is no margin to draw on for consolation. They confess that they have just one chance to defeat the wise, able, patriotic, faithful servant of the people in the White House. They hope that their very best man may be able to do it. They know and declare that nobody else can. Probably the Democrats have a best man, and perhaps they will discover and nominate him. But even if they are so fortunate the people will weigh him by the Republican standard and find him wanting.

HOT WEATHER MORALS.

So sudden a burst of excessive heat as has overwhelmed New-York, and apparently the whole country as well, causes intense discomfort and fierce discontent with the uncertainties of the climate. Americans are philosophical and sensible in the main, but they always appear at a disadvantage in hot weather. They are invariably unprepared for high temperatures, and there is a wanton waste of nerveus energy when they are taken by surprise. The climate in the northern half of this hemisphere is remarkable for its variable character, but extreme heat is not one of the uncertainties. Every year there are a few very warm days in June, at least two weeks of very hot weather in July, many oppressive, sultry days in August, and ordinarily a brief interval of heat in September. If there be anything at all certain about the climate, it is the recurrence of extreme heat during the summer months. But experience apparently teaches our people very little. Every year they are thrown into a state of demoralization by the approach of hot weather, and seem to be utterly at a loss to know how to conduct themselves when the mercury is mounting upward.

A more rational cause involves a timely acceptance of the fact that a good deal of hot weather is to be expected every season, and the adoption of babits of life and variations of diet which are uniformly practised in tropical countries. The temperature is never higher at the Equator than it is in New-York on extreme days, but there is less adaptability shown here than there in adjusting body, mind and temper to it. In tropical countries business is transacted mainly during the forenoon, and the hours from 12 to 3 are passed as quietly as possible. It is of course impossible in our cities to close banks, shops and offices during those hours on very hot days, as is done in the tropies; but it is not wholly impracticable for many classes of business men to remain under cover and to do the lightest portion of their day's labor at that time. The plain requirement of common-sense is that as much as possible of the outdoor running and of the most laborious work should be done during the cooler hours of the forenoon. Very few make any attempt to adjust their labor to the conditions of the temperature. During the hottest hours yesterday crowds of men were to be seen rushing about the streets, steaming at every pore and displaying as much energy of mind and body as though it was midwinter and it was necessary for them to keep themselves warm by incessant activity. Those crowds would have been materially lessened, and the discomfort experienced would have been greatly reduced, if business men had had the presence of mind to reapportion the work of the day to hours when it could have been done under the most favorable conditions.

It cannot be denied that Americans know how to dress for hot weather. The first hot days in June may overtake careless and procrastinating souls before the light summer suit has been provided, the stock of their underand foot gear replenished; but the first warning is heeded, and the remainder of the heated term finds the crowds in Broadway more suitably dressed than the throngs in tropical cities, where black is almost invariably the prevailing color in men's costumes. But the summer diet of Americans is less sensibly managed than their dress. A roll and a cup of coffee suffice for an early breakfast in the tropics; at noon there is a light meal with a salad as the chief attraction; and it is not until the heat of the day is over that meat is eaten, and even then sparingly. An American's preparation for a hot day is not very different from his winter breakfast. He eats as heartily at half-past 7 in June as he does in December; and his midday lunch, instead of being of the lightest character, is a substantial meal. If he dresses so as to keep as cool as the circumstances will allow him to do, he increases unnecessarily his discomfort by his unseasonable midwinter diet.

What is more important than anything else in hot weather is an equable temper. The warmest day of the season can always be rendered tolerable if a tranquil mind can be retained. The chief sufferers from heat are the people who make the most noise about it, fretting and groaning over it as if it were a private affliction too grievous to be borne, fanning themselves violently in street-car or houseporch, denouncing with red, angry faces the porrors of the "worst climate on the planet," and allowing neither themselves nor their neighbors a moment's peace. "Let your moderation be known unto all men," is a midsummer text with much saving grace. If one cannot do anything else on such a day as yesterday, he can "commune with his own heart and be still"; and that is perhaps the best hot-weather moral.

ALL HARMONY, NO KNIVES,

"Knives? Bless your soul, no. The men who say we have knives in our boots or up our sleeves or anywhere else about our persons are wild. They are talking through their hats. There's not a mother's son of us carrying anything sharper than a toothpick. Knives for Grover Cleveland! Perish the thought! He's an egotist, a mischief-maker, a Mugwump and a self-made chump, and his nomination, if it were possible, which it is not, would be sujcidal, but if he were the candidate we should never think of knifing him. Why no. Of course not. Why should we?" This is the answer of the regular Tammany-Hill Democratic State Committee when questioned individually and separately by the representatives of "The New-York World" as to whether there was any truth in the report that Cleveland if nominated would not receive the earnest and enthusiastic support of the Democratic State organization. They all say with one accord that they will work for whoever is nominated at Chicago. So that seems settled. The Anti-Snappers having already committed themselves to the support of the nominee whoever he may be, there should now be no reason for leading in a dark horse. Messrs. Cleveland and Hill have been all along the only conspicuous candidates in the field. The only reason advanced for not choosing between them has been that the feeling is so bitter between their supporters as to make it likely that whichever

will be saying through its representatives next | should be nominated would be knifed by the

And now that is all off. Should Hill be nominated Fairchild and Grace and Ellery Anagers see only one way of escape-Gorman. derson and Coudert would just take off their coats and go in for him, and if Cleveland should be the candidate Croker and Sheehan and all the Tammany crowd would proceed to squeeze the saloon men, divekeepers and gamblers in behalf of the Prophet of Reform. Colonel Watterson's forcible figure, "marching through a slaughter-house to an open grave." is deprived of all its force. Nominate either of New-York's favorite sons, and the Snappers and Anti-Snappers will rise up and howl themselves red in the face in a grand outburst of enthusiasm. Nobody carries a knife Both sides are preparing laurel wreaths and bouquets and engaging brass bands to crown the victor and celebrate the victory. The air is full of harmony and enthusiasm, forgetfulness of differences, loyalty to the old party, the memory of Andrew Jackson and the smell of victuals and drink. It's a general high-daddy open grave. The situation is utterly beautiful. the party and had to be bought off. Scare him the Prince Consort. all round. No slaughter-house, no knives, no The convention will take notice that it can nominate either Cleveland or Hill. Either will take the stump for the other, and Snappers and Anti-Snappers will forget everything in their loyalty to the party and go tumbling over each

other in support of the candidate. And yet there are several Anti-Snappers who say with great earnestness that it would be impossible to elect Hill, while all the leaders of the Snappers say the nomination of Cleveland would be suicidal. But not a man-Jack of them on either side has a knife in his boot or up his sleeve or anywhere on his person. Nothing more deadly than a toothpick. But State Committeemen and political leaders may stay at home and use their toothpicks. In that way the toothpick might be as dangerous as a knife in the sleeve.

FOREIGN WOMEN AND THE FAIR. The interview with Mrs. Potter Palmer in vesterday's TRIBUNE shows that American women must work hard to surpass their European sisters in enthusiasm for the World's Fair. Many months ago imposing lists were printed of the unique exhibits of laces, embroideries. sculptures and cathedral-carvings to be contributed by foreign women. Now Mrs. Palmer reports an astonishing activity among queens princesses and grand duchesses, akin to that they might display in their own local shows. European Prime Ministers at the outset threw cold water on the project to interest European women; but Mrs. Palmer's catalogue indicates that not to belong to a Woman's World's Fair Committee in Europe now really argues a positive lack of distinction. In England, for instance, Queen Victoria is the patroness. France, the first foreign country to appoint a woman's committee, Mmc. Carnot will depart from her usual custom and act as "President of Honor." In Russia the Empress herself has named a committee of three members; the Oucens of Italy and Belglum have pledged their personal interest and superintendence, and other women of high rank and individual prestige are equally zealous. Certainly, if their influence counts for anything-and in Europe great names are potent-the foreign women's exhibit at Chicago will alone be worth journey-

To improve to the full the Fair's opportuni ties foreign women should be pressed to visit it themselves. The prominent part played by the sex at Chicago is really unprecedented in the history of National shows, and is typical in a high degree of that truest civilization which comprehends cordial recognition of women's claims and achievements. In the Woman's Building, covering over an acre of ground and designed and decorated by women, they would discover a startling departure from the mediaeval theory concerning woman's place in society, still practically operative in more than one European country. The woman's conferences and congresses would give them new wear and flannel shirts overhauled, and head ideas of their own powers and opportunities; and American women themselves would certainly be the last to slight the advantage or underestimate the courtesy of such associa-As the Chicago ladies have formally agreed to stay at home during the summer of 1893 to entertain distinguished visitors, their foreign guests would not lack attention; and Mrs. Palmer will have scored another signal success if she prevails on European women to adorn the Fair with their presence.

> The Mayor of Titusville and the chairman of the Relief Committee have made a frank statement regarding the condition of things in that afflicted city. There is, they say, no need of clothing, food or other supplies, but the destruction of property by fire and flood amounted to over \$1,000,000, most of this loss falling upon the poor and the laboring people. There is need of money to repair this great damage and set the suffering people upon their feet again. The people of Titusville have displayed courage and an excellent spirit, and their efforts to help themselves will no doubt be warmly seconded by resi dents of lowns and cities which have escaped such a disastrous visitation.

March 12, 1888, and June 13, 1892, ought to go down in history as samples of what this climate can do and this people can stand.

One week from to-day the quadrennial Demoeratio circus will open in Chicago. Unless all signs fail, it will prove both interesting and diverting, and will make a handsome contribution to the gayety of nations.

In President Harrison's few remarks to news paper men after the nomination, sentences occur which place in strong light his title to public confidence.

confidence.

I claim no other credit than that of having attempted, without sparing myself as to labor, to discharge public duries conscintiously. I cannot expect my Democratic friends to think I have been on right lines always, and yet it has been gratifying to me to know that many things have secured the approval of my political opponents. I have been filled with the thought that this country was coming to an epoch when the flag and the things that it symbolizes will be on a still higher plane than now, and when our influence among the powers of the earth will be enlarged wisely and yet energetically. I have a sincere love for all our people. I exclude no section. I take into my affection and respect all the States, and all our people. In entering upon this campaign I shall do without malice toward any one. . . I have asked of all public officers a faithful performance of their duty. I have felt great regret that I was anable to find a suitable place for every deserving friend, but have insisted that I did not disparage those I could not appoint to place. As I have had light and strength I have tried to discharge my duty for the public good.

These are not the utterances of a tricky and shifty politician nor of a cold and clammy selfish-

shifty politician nor of a cold and clammy selfishness, but of a sincere devotion to duty which compels the President to put behind him thoughts of personal advantage or favor in his efforts for the Nation's welfare. It lifts a party in the estimation of friends and foes to find that it manfully appreciates and rewards such devotion to duty.

The man who "wants to know if this is ho enough for you" escaped from Bloomingdale early yesterday morning. Citizens who happen to encounter him are requested to turn him over to the police instead of shooting him on the spot.

A typographical slip in a "Louisville Courier double-leaded political article, makes the writer speak of "the many-fountained hells of Helias," where he doubtless intended to say Whereat "The Sun" quite im-"bills of Hellas." properly inquires, " liow many bells are there in

"The Sun" should not do so. It should remember that a Democratic National Convention is close at hand. That the Fourth of July comes right after it. That there are all sorts of fireworks in the air and that under existing conditions it is not at all strange that Colonel Watterson's compositors should spell Hill with an e.

Next week the Democratic National Convention will throw its whole "heft" on the question of the hour, which is whether a State Convention can be called in this State in February without upsetting the order of the universe and imperilling all that we hold dear.

There is no more seasonable advice than-Keep

The simple-minded fellows who think that if Hill creates a division in the Democratic party he will "never be forgiven" are popping up in the Cleveland newspapers. Come off! Come off! The man who has influence enough to divide the party doesn't have to ask to be forgiven. He just waits for the party to come to him. John Kelly is an instance of it. All the fat offices are held by men who showed capacity for making trouble in some other way. __ This burst of summer weather, although duly

predicted by the experts, was more or less of surprise to most people. The fact is, in our latitudes weather is little more than a series of such surprises. The seasons arrive and depart irregularly; they are always a little warmer or a little colder than the average, or a little shorter or a little longer; and though there is a semblance of persistence, for several weeks at a time, of what the meteorologists call a "type" after it is once fairly established, yet, to the ordinary observer, there is an astonishing amount of alteration between sunshine and rain, heat and cold, clear, crisp bracing days and suffocating, enervating humidity. Nevertheless, a little scrutiny of the returns from Europe and America shows that on both sides of the Atlantic, within the last two or three weeks, there has been a general readjustment of weather conditions, and that spring has given way to summer. In France and England the change came a little earlier than in North America; and the heat has been more excessive there perhaps than here. Of course, individual hot waves like the present one cannot usually be expected to remain more than three or four days; but now that they have begun to come, is reasonable to look for more of the same kind those precautions in dress, diet, exercise and diversion which the season demands cannot be too promptly nor too generally adopted.

These are the days to remember the Fresh-Air Fund.

"A Democratic Democrat" writes to "The New York Times" that the way for Senator Hill "to save himself from reproach" is to "publicly give out that he withdraws from seeking the nomination, and that he favors and will give an honest support to the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. writer ought to send a marked copy to Sena tor Hill and then put his ear to the ground and listen for the effect. It is ten to one that this plan has never occurred to Mr. Hill. He may jump at it.

The report that Mr. Cleveland has consulted Senator Hill concerning a new campaign photograph is not confirmed.

Nothing good is likely to come out of this Tammany Excise Board. There is reason to believe that in every case in which applications for licenses have been rejected, the applicant was not strong in the Tammany faith, or could not give a satisfactory guarantee that he would de liver a sufficient number of votes for Tammany in November.

PERSONAL.

Although alive to the exaggerations which often haracterizes stories about the compensation given to great artists, "The London News" is disposed to credit the assertion that Mme. Patti will receive \$202, 500 for her next year's American tour, or \$4,000 apiece for forty-five concerts.

Colonel and Mrs. John Hay, who have recently left Washington to attend the wedding of Congr Lodge's daughter at Nahant on Thursday, will then go to Cleveland for ah extended visit.

Ernest Reyer, the composer of "Salammbo," which brought out at the Paris Opera House crable success, is one of the older generation of living French composers, for all that he represents the most dynneed tendencies in that school of music. He was born at Marseilles nearly sixty-nine years ago. He is not only a composer, but also an accomplished musical critic. He writes for the "Journal des Debats," worthy successor of Berlioz at this post, who also united the functions of critic and composer in a also milted the functions of civile and composer in a brilliant manner. Reyer was elected to the institute in 1876, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Felleten David. It was at the Theatre de la Monnale, in Brussels, that his new works had their first hearing. "Salammbo" was first produced there in February, 1899, as was also fiyet's next preceding opera, "signed," also afterwards brought out by the Opera

Mr. Porter, American Minister to Rome, reiterates in a letter to Indianapolis friends his decision not to be a candidate for Governor this year.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria, once considered one of the most beautiful sovereigns of Europe, is to spend a part of the present summer to Carlsbad. According to present plans, she will arrive at the famous resort the middle of the present month and occupy the Villa Teresa. The villa has been altered to suit the tastes of Her Majesty, who is very fastidious about her surroundings. Every precantion is to be taken by the surroundings. Every precaution is to be cased by the town authorities to prevent people from making the Empross's life miscrable by loitering about the villa to watch her movements. Her Majesty is sensitive and will not remain in a place where she is annoyed in that way. A few years ago she left a hotel in Heidelberg almost without warning to the landlord, because he had neglected to protect her from sightseers. The Em ted to protect her from sightseers. The Em-health is said to be better than it has been for

President Hardson is a great believer in exercise, although he does not go to the extreme in patronage of modern sports. He is very fond of walking; and when a youth on his grandfather's farm, used to row a great deal on the Ohio River.

According to advices from St. Petersburg, dated May 30 (May 18, old calendar), the Russian Minister at Washngton, Paron de Struve, has offered his resignation, on account of the unsatisfactory condition of his health. It is added that it was in contemplation at first to appoint in his steed M. de Kotzebue, Counsellor of the Muscovite Legation at Faris, but that the delicate realth of the latter prevented his acceptance. It was stated finally that Alexander III would appoint as Russian Minister to the United States, Prince Kan-tacuzene, Count speranski, now Counsellor of Embasso It was

MR. DILLON'S PLAN IN IRELAND. From The Washington Post.

From The Washington Post.

If it could be honestly carried out, the result would undoubtedly be better than there is any hope for in the present outlook. Such a trace and such a plan of co-operation are far from being as good as harmony, but perhaps it is the best thing that can be done at present. There is no doubt that both factions are in earnest for Home Rule, and that they would equally support a good measure having that end ir view. If all were to submit to the plan Mr. Dillon has suggested, there would still be eighty-five Irish Home Rulers in the next House of Commons.

A VERDICT ON FREE WOOL.

A VERDICT ON FREE WOOL.

The slaughter of free-wool candidates by the farmers of Oregon, following close upon the practically unaumons protest of American woolen manufacturers against the springer bill, marks the complete collapse of this piece de resistance of Democratic tariff legislation.

STILL, IT HAS DONE NOBLE SERVICE ALREADY From The Detroit Titbune.

A POINT ON SHIP RAILWAYS. From The Pittsburg Dispatch.

From The Pitisburg Dispatch.

If it involves a less cestly expenditure of power to aft freight and vessel out of the water and to haul it across land by rails and engines (as from the Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario) than to sail it avoind by water, then all railway transportation must be cheaper than nine-tenths of the water transportation. As the ship railwae involves a dead weight greater in proportion than the ordinary railway, it is plain that if the ship railway can effect a saving it must be cheaper to take grain from New-York to Chicago by rail than to ship it by the lakes, canal or river, and far cheaper to haul it across the continent than to take it down to any isthmus, or around Cape Horn.

THE WORLD OF LONDON.

CHRONICLED AND CRITICISED BY MR. ED. MUND YATES.

PRINCE FERDINAND THE QUEEN'S GUEST-EM-

PEROR WILLIAM-THE VICEROY OF INDIA-NATIONAL LEAGUE CONVENTION-

> WORLD'S FAIR-EXPENSES OF JUDGES OF ASSIZE. IBY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.T Copyright: 1892 By The Tribune Association

London, June 13.—Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria arrived at Balmoral on Monday morning and remained the guest of the Queen at the Castle until Wednesday norning, when he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he stayed until Thursday afternoon, when he returned to town. Prince Ferdinand was taken for a drive through the Balmoral and Ballochbine domains on Monday afternoon, and on Tuesday tried his hand at salmon fishing in the Dee. He was very anxious to shoot deer, and was much disappointed at finding that he had come to Scotland about ten weeks too soon. The Queen's marked interest in Ferdinand is due to the fact that he is a son of Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, a cousin and intimate friend o

THE QUEEN SEES A CIRCUS PERFORMANCE.

When the Queen was driving up Decade the other day from Balmoral to Braemar and the New Mar Lodge, her carriage met Pinder's circus, which was proceeding along the high-road on the way from Brifemar to Ballater. The result of this encounter was that the circus was commanded to give a permance at Balmoral, which accordingly took place last Tuesday afternoon in one of the grass parks near the Castle, on the south Bank of the Dec. The Queen and Royal family, Prince Ferdinand, and the members of the household in waiting were present, and also a large number of servants, tonantry, and Crathle cot tagers. The Queen and the Princesses watched the performance from an open carriage, and remained on the ground for two hours. Her Majesty expresse herself as having been very well pleased.

HER MAJESTY AS A MATCH-MAKER

The Duke of York is staying at Balmoral for ten inys on a visit to the Queen, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, elder daughter of Prince and Princess Christian, has been invited by Her Majesty to meet him there. It is believed in court circles that the Queen is much in favor of a marriage between the cousins.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TO VISIT THE QUEEN. The German Emperor is coming from Cowes for the Royal Yacht Squadron regatta, which he was prevented from attending last year, and the visit is The Emperor will live on to be strictly private. board of his large yacht Holienzollern during his stay in the Solent, which will extend over five or six days, and is to maintain the strictest incognito. Of course Emperor William will visit the Queen at Osborne, and will no doubt dine once or twice at the palace. But he is not coming to England as Her Majesty's guest.

WORK OF THE MINISTER IN ATTENDANCE. Lord Cross terminated an unusually long term of duty as Minister in Attendance on the Queen at Balmoral on Sunday afternoon, when he left the castle after luncheon and came south by the special Queen's messenger train from Ballater. He arrived in town at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Lord Cross has been engaged during his stay at Balmoral in arranging a variety of matters connected with private estates and other personal property.

THE LORD MAYOR AND PRINCE FERDINAND. The dejeuner which the Lord Mayor gave last week to the Prince of Bulgaria was a festivity happily, though

hastily, conceived, and was in every sense a great suc-tess. The Prince expressed himself delighted with the reception and promised to send the Lady Mayoress ome photographic views in Bulgaria as a souvenir o his visit to the city. His country is hardly, if at all, known, except by travellers and soldiers, and few are aware of its lovely scenery or antiquarian beauties. THE PLACE OF VICEROY OF INDIA.

It will not be long, in all probability, before the

esignation of the Viceroy of India is announced. It has long been stated on good authority that Lord Lansdowne would make way most probably for Lord George Hamilton before the general election came on, and from all I hear this report is likely to receive official confirmation within a few weeks from the present date

THE IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE CONVENTION. The Irish National League convention held in Bradford the other day was a most harmonious gathering but the harmony was gained by excluding all who would be likely to disturb it. It was purely affil-Par nellite. Some facts which reached me about the meropolis will suffice to show what it amounts to. Forty London branches represented at the convention reported a joint income of less than £400, and of this only £120 remained on hand. Not a formidable treasury this with which to attack the British Constitution, or even the Tory party. Irish Nationalists are not happy. The silence of the Grand Old Spider depresses them, now that dissolution is imminent. They see clearly enough that, while a Unionist majority at the general election would be the death-blow of the Home Rule conspiracy, a Gladstonian majority would settle nothing. Home Rule might have been carried with a rush in

1886, if Mr. Gladstone had not been too autocratic to make terms with his principal lieutenants. They believe that it might be carried even now, if he would lay his scheme plainly and fully before the country at once; but they recognize clearly that, if it must be won at a subsequent election, after Mr. Gladstone has left ons, its chance of ever passing is remote Hence the gloom that has settled upon the Irish

GREAT DRITAIN AND THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Str Henry Trueman Wood will sail from Liverpool -morrow in the City of Paris, en route for Chicago, where he expects to remain about three weeks. He desires an increase in the allotment of space made to Great Britain in some of the buildings, and, as Jonathan appears more fully appreciative of John Bull's co-operation than of that of any other Power, he will probably obtain it. Already, however, it may be admitted that we have received admirable positions in all the many buildings into which the big show is cut up. Germany expects to do great things at the exhibition, having the full sympathy of the Government and of the Imperial Court. European Power is supposed to be pushing its in-terests or to be very zealous about the matter. The upper ten in our own country seems to be lukewarm, but the great traders all over the Kingdom are very much in earnest this time. our Royal Commission works admirably and with

BISHOP SMYTHIES'S LABORS IN AFRICA. Bishop Smythies is again in England, looking very

ill, having utterly worn himself out by immense walks of between four and tive bundred miles, and is anxious to secure the establishment of a bishopric in Nyasia-iand, where a large tract of land adjacent to the lake has now become a British protectorate. is not only a very ardent church man, but no mean state-man, and Lord Salisbury is known to attach great weight to his opinion on the questions issue between England and Germany in Africa. EXPENSES OF THE JUDGES OF ASSIZE.

The figures in the return respecting the expens of judges of assize which have been laid before

Parliament are rather startling. Judges get £7 10s a day each as allowance when on circuit. the total amount of their allowances was £9,202 10s, in addition to which the railway fares of their lordships ran away with £173 and the expenses of their cierks came to £278. Judges' marshals receive 2 guineas each per day when on circuit and their llowances reached a total of £2,583. There was also the sum of £4,140 for the subsistence and travelling expenses of the officers of as-tze. The total cost of the circuits was about £16,500, exclusive of any

THE CHANGED FEELING IN TIPPERARY. It is pleasant to be able to record another sign to

oken of the great change which has taken place in troublous Tipperary. A few days ago Colonel Caddell, R. M., was presented with a testimonial on leaving the district, and only last week Captain Meyrick, of the 15th Hussars, and his aides-de-chase were presented with very pretty souvenirs by the sporting farmers of this palatine country to mark their sense of the efforts they had made, not unsuccessfully, to show sport with the regimental pack of harriers.

A FINE ESTATE OFFERED FOR SALE.

The late Beresford Hope's Hedgebury estate in Kent was offered for sale last week by Messrs. Lumley, out did not change hands, the highest bid being only £145,000 and the property was bought in at £200,000. The gardens, grounds, and park are beautiful and the Hedgebury woods which extend over upward of 2,000 neres are a charming feature; but the house, although very well arranged and most comfortable, is an exof the late owner which included a church with